REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BOURBON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE BOURBON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Bourbon County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. We have issued unqualified opinions on the governmental activities, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bourbon County, Kentucky. We have also issued a disclaimer of opinion on the business-type activities and the jail canteen fund of Bourbon County, Kentucky due to the lack of adequate documentation maintained by the former Jailer.

Financial Condition:

The fiscal court had unrestricted net assets of \$3,433,923 in its governmental activities as of June 30, 2007, with total net assets of \$15,597,236. The fiscal court had total debt principal as of June 30, 2007 of \$8,096,768 with \$364,830 due within the next year.

Report Comments:

- Income From Inmates And Jail Canteen Revenues And Expenses Should Be Properly Accounted For And Reported
- Accounts Receivable Of Jail Inmate Fees Should Be Properly Accounted For

Deposits:

The fiscal court deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Donnie Foley, Bourbon County Judge/Executive
Members of the Bourbon County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

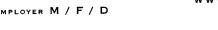
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bourbon County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, as listed in the table of contents. We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and jail canteen fund of Bourbon County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of Bourbon County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the fourth paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Bourbon County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We were unable to obtain daily cash checkout sheets, receipts and disbursements ledgers, supporting documentation for disbursements, and bank reconciliations for the jail canteen fund and we were unable to apply other auditing procedures to the jail canteen fund.

Because of the lack of adequate documentation maintained by the former Jailer on the jail canteen fund and because we were unable to apply other auditing procedures to the jail canteen fund, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the financial statements of the business-type activities and the jail canteen fund.



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In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bourbon County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Bourbon County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, combining fund financial statements, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated May 28, 2008, on our consideration of Bourbon County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comments and recommendations, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

- Income From Inmates And Jail Canteen Revenues And Expenses Should Be Properly Accounted For And Reported
- Accounts Receivable Of Jail Inmate Fees Should Be Properly Accounted For

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

BOURBON COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Fiscal Court Members:

Donnie R. Foley County Judge/Executive

Mark Offutt Magistrate

Marion Dawson Magistrate

Barry L. Hay Magistrate

Martha Overly Magistrate

Donald R. McCarty Magistrate

Cecil Foley Magistrate

John N. Smoot Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Dorothy M. Mastin County Attorney

Baron Barnes (resigned 03/07) Jailer

Richard S. Eads County Clerk

Doug Fain Circuit Court Clerk (Interim)

Mark L. Matthews Sheriff

Woodford Wayne Turner Property Valuation Administrator

Rosemary Kitchen Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Mary Allen Hedges County Treasurer

Mary Allen Hedges Occupational Tax Collector

Charlotte O. Stone Finance Officer



Telephone 859-987-2135 859-255-8310 Fax 859-987-2136 Magistrates
James Alexander
Marion Dawson
Barry Hay
Dorothy Jo Mastin
Donnie McCarty
John Smoot
George Turley

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2007

Paris, Kentucky 40361

The financial management of Bourbon County, Kentucky offers readers of Bourbon County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Bourbon County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with other information that we have furnished in our letter of transmission and the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights.

- Bourbon County had total net assets of \$15,636,848 as of June 30, 2007. The fiscal court had unrestricted net assets of \$3,433,923 in its governmental activities as of June 30, 2007, with total net assets of \$15,597,236. In its business-type activities, cash and cash equivalents were \$39,612 with total net assets of the same amount. Total debt principal as of June 30, 2007 was \$8,096,768 with \$364,830 due within one year.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, Bourbon County's balance sheet reported a fund balance of \$9,695,556. Of this amount, \$4,108,302 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved fund balance).
- Bourbon County's total indebtedness at the close of fiscal year June 30, 2007 was \$8,096,768, of which \$7,731,938 is long-term debt (due after 1 year) and \$364,830 is short-term debt (to be paid within 1 year). Debt reductions were \$4,094,830 during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This management discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Bourbon County's basic financial statements. Bourbon County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

GASB 34 requires management to include certain comparison schedules when they are available. These schedules include prior and current comparisons of general revenues by major source, and program expenses by function.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Bourbon County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of Bourbon County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Bourbon County is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting is a reference to when financial events are recorded, such as the timing for recognizing revenues, expenses, and related assets and liabilities.

Under the county's modified cash basis of accounting, revenues and expenses and related assets and liabilities are recorded when they result from a cash transaction, except for the recording of depreciation expenses on capital assets in the government-wide financial statements for all activities and in the fund financial statements for the proprietary fund activities.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as amounts billed for services provided, but not collected) and accounts payable (expenses for goods and services received but not paid) or compensated absences are not recorded.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). Bourbon County's governmental activities include general governmental, protection to persons and property, general health and sanitation, roads, and recreation and culture. The County has one business type activity - the operation of a jail canteen.

The government-wide financial statements include not only Bourbon County itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate entity, which has a significant operational or financial relationship with the County. Bourbon County has one such entity, the Public Properties Corporation. It is known as a blended component unit.

Fund Financial Statements A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Bourbon County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal and statutory requirements. All of the funds of Bourbon County can be divided into two broad categories: *governmental funds and proprietary funds*.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current inflows and outflows of expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's current financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's current financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

Governmental Funds (Continued)

Bourbon County maintains twenty-eight individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the government fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Road Fund, Jail Fund, John Marston Educational Fund, Clifton Gillespie Fund, Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund, and the Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund, all of which are considered major funds by the County. Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, State Grant Fund, Phase I Fund, Wright House Fund, Health and Welfare Fund, Educational Trust Checking Fund, E.M. Costello Fund, Garth Fund, Thomas Costello Fund, Hamilton Fund, Robert Meteer Fund, Lucy Anderson Fund, Harrell-Kennedy Fund, Elaine Hinkle Fund, Lou Redmon Fund, Howard Forquer Fund, May Goff Fund, Talbott Clay Fund, Frances Champ Fund, FM Gillespie Fund, and the Ella Davis Fund are considered non-major funds and are represented in a combined form.

Bourbon County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its major governmental funds with the exception of the John Marston Educational Fund and the Clifton Gillispie Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds, the Road Fund and Jail Fund to demonstrate compliance with their budgets.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities column on the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Jail Canteen Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net Assets. As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following table is a comparison of the county's Statement of Net Assets for 2006 and 2007.

	Govern	nmental	Business		Busi		Business-type			
	Acti	vities	A		Activities		To	otal		
	2006	2007		2006		2007	2006	2007		
Assets										
Current and other assets	\$ 8,876,872	\$ 9,695,556	\$	34,188	\$	39,612	\$ 8,911,060	\$ 9,735,168		
Capital assets	10,660,741	13,998,448					10,660,741	13,998,448		
Total Assets	19,537,613	23,694,004		34,188		39,612	19,571,801	23,733,616		
Liabilities										
Current and other liabilities	179,830	364,830					179,830	364,830		
Long-term liabilities	4,001,768	7,731,938					4,001,768	7,731,938		
Total Liabilities	4,181,598	8,096,768					4,181,598	8,096,768		
Net Assets										
Invested in capital assets,										
net of related debt	6,479,143	5,901,680					6,479,143	5,901,680		
Restricted for:										
Permanent Fund	5,367,398	6,261,633					5,367,398	6,261,633		
Unrestricted	3,509,474	3,433,923		34,188		39,612	3,543,662	3,473,535		
Total Net Assets	\$ 15,356,015	\$ 15,597,236	\$	34,188	\$	39,612	\$ 15,390,203	\$ 15,636,848		

Government-wide Financial Analysis (Continued):

	Government	tal Activities	Percent Change
	2006	2007	onung u
Revenues:			
General Revenue	\$ 3,835,103	\$ 4,250,166	11%
Charges For Services	266,875	288,286	8%
Operating Grants and			
Contributions	3,353,775	2,617,705	-22%
Total Revenues	7,455,753	7,156,157	-4%
Expenditures			
General Government	2,070,392	2,721,688	31%
Protection to Persons and			
Property	1,790,049	2,029,672	13%
General Health and Sanitation	582,349	189,046	-68%
Social Services	448,729	444,996	-1%
Recreation and Culture	388,828	248,656	-36%
Roads	351,843	626,417	78%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	244,898	654,461	167%
Capital Projects	90,000	-	-100%
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,967,088	\$ 6,914,936	16%

Changes in Net Assets

Governmental Activities. Bourbon County's net assets increased by \$241,221 in fiscal year 2007. Key elements of this are as follows:

- Current assets and cash increased by \$818,684.
- Investment in capital assets, net of related debt decreased \$577,463.
- Current and long-term liabilities increased by \$3,915,170.
- Revenues were \$7,156,157 as reflected in the Statement of Activities.
- Expenditures totaled \$6,914,936 as reflected in the Statement of Activities.

Business-type Activities. Bourbon County's net assets increased by \$5,424 in fiscal year 2007. Key elements of this are as follows:

• Current assets and cash increased by \$5,424.

Financial Analysis of the County's Funds

As noted earlier, Bourbon County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds Overview. The focus of Bourbon County governmental funds is to provide information on current inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the June 30, 2007 fiscal year, the combined ending fund balance of County governmental funds was \$9,695,556. Approximately 42% (\$4,108,302) of this consists of unreserved fund balance, which is available as working capital and for current spending in accordance with the purposes of the specific funds. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is committed.

The County has 7 major governmental funds. These are 1) General Fund; 2) Road Fund; 3) Jail Fund; 4) John Marston Educational Fund; 5) Clifton Gillespie Fund; 6) Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund; and 7) Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund. There are 21 non-major funds. They are the Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, State Grant Fund, Wright House Fund, Phase I Fund, Health and Welfare Fund, Educational Trust Checking Fund, E.M. Costello Fund, Garth Fund, Thomas Costello Fund, Hamilton Fund, Robert Meteer Fund, Lucy Anderson Fund, Harrell-Kennedy Fund, Elaine Hinkle Fund, Lou Redmon Fund, Howard Forquer Fund, May Goff Fund, Talbott Clay Fund, Frances Champ Fund, FM Gillespie Fund, and the Ella Davis Fund.

- 1. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of Bourbon County. At the end of the June 30, 2007 fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$2,296,878, while total fund balance was \$2,302,234. The county received \$1,938,476 in Occupational and Net Profit tax revenues. This accounts for approximately 43% of the general fund revenue (excluding prior year surplus). Likewise, the \$956,390 real property taxes received accounts for approximately 21% of the county's general fund revenues. All other taxes totaling \$518,423 accounts for 12%. The importance of the occupational taxes collected is reflected in these statistics.
- 2. The Road Fund is the fund related to county road and bridge construction and maintenance. The Road Fund had \$433,751 in fund balance at June 30, 2007. The fund balance at the end of the previous year was \$479,770.
- 3. The Jail Fund is used to account for the operation of the County's detention program. The Jail Fund had a fund balance at June 30, 2007 of \$2,701. The General Fund must supplement the jail budget each year—for fiscal year 2007, \$699,000 was transferred to the jail.

Financial Analysis of the County's Funds (Continued)

- 4. The John Marston Educational Fund had an ending balance of \$1,440,738 as of June 30, 2007. The John Marston Educational Fund is a testamentary trust established under the will of John Marston. All interest income is to be paid semi-annually to the Bourbon County Treasurer for the use and benefit of young men and women of Bourbon County in achieving their educational goals.
- 5. The Clifton Gillespie Fund was established by the 1943 will of Bourbon County resident, Clifton Gillespie. It named the Bourbon County Fiscal Court as trustee to assist needy residents of Bourbon County with hospital expenses. On June 30, 2007, its fund balance was \$1,368,264. Interest income is issued semi-annually to provide means of payment toward indigent medical bills.
- 6. The Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund was set up during fiscal year 2007 for courthouse renovations. The Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund had an ending balance of \$675,417 as of June 30, 2007.
- 7. The Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund had an ending fund balance of \$12,600 on June 30, 2007. The Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund is for the debt reduction of the AOC Courthouse Annex.

Proprietary Funds Overview. The County's proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statements, but in more detail.

Bourbon County has one enterprise fund, the Jail Canteen Fund. The Jail Canteen Fund had net assets of \$39,612 as of June 30, 2007, which was comprised totally of cash.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The County's original budget was amended during the fiscal year increasing the operating budget by \$502,892. Actual revenues were \$4,295,231 less than budgeted due to grant revenues included in budget not being received. This led to actual expenditures being less than budgeted.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Bourbon County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2007, amounts to \$13,998,448 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements to land other than buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and current year infrastructure additions.

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 3 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration (Continued)

	tivities	To	tal
2006			tui
2000	2007	2006	2007
7 \$	\$	\$ 856,877	\$ 856,877
7		6,757,092	9,641,467
		693,283	663,731
7		379,287	316,167
5		1,974,202	2,520,206
8 \$	<u> </u>	\$ 10.660.741	\$ 13,998,448
1	2006 7 \$ 7 1 7 6	7 \$ \$ 7 1 7	7 \$ \$ \$ 856,877 7 6,757,092 1 693,283 7 379,287 6 1,974,202

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the 2007 fiscal year, Bourbon County had total long-term debt principal outstanding of \$8,096,768. The amount of this debt due within the next year is \$364,830 and \$7,731,938 is due in subsequent years. This debt is described in Note 5 of the notes to the financial statements.

Other matters. The following factors are expected to have a significant effect on the County's financial position or results of operations and were taken into account in developing the 2008 fiscal year budget:

- In December 2006, the Administrative Office of the Courts refinanced the 2000 series of bonds for the Courthouse Annex (Judicial Center). Financed for 15 years, these bonds are paid 100% by the Administrative Office of the Courts but are reflected as a long-term liability for Bourbon County.
- Final bids on the renovation of the historical Bourbon County Courthouse resulted in two separate bonds being issued to fund the project. In October 2006, a 10-year bond was issued for \$2 million dollars. Then in February 2007, a 20-year bond was issued for \$1.75 million dollars. Not only was the dome and roof repaired, but new electrical and data wiring was installed. Also a new central heating and air conditioning system was installed.
- In March 2007 our jailer resigned his position. This will result in a special election to be held to replace him. The day-to-day operations of the jail continued with a sheriff's deputy being assigned temporarily to oversee the jail.

Requests For Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Bourbon County's finances for all those with an interest in the county government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Bourbon County Treasurer, 301 Main Street, Room 210, Paris, KY 40361.

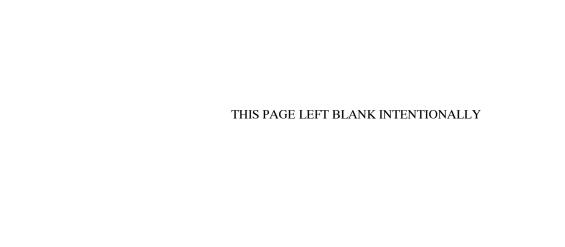
BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2007

	P	ent		
	Governmental	Business-Type	ss-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Totals	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,121,940	\$ 39,612	\$ 4,161,552	
Permanently Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	275,328		275,328	
Bonds - Government	1,964,440		1,964,440	
Bonds - Corporate	327,117		327,117	
Bonds - Municipal	55,000		55,000	
Mutual Funds - Fixed	916,406		916,406	
Mutual Funds - Equity	852,900		852,900	
Mutual Funds - Taxable	216,392		216,392	
Common Stock	966,033		966,033	
Total Current Assets	9,695,556	39,612	9,735,168	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated				
Depreciation				
Land and Land Improvements	856,877		856,877	
Buildings	9,641,467		9,641,467	
Other Equipment	663,731		663,731	
Vehicles and Equipment	316,167		316,167	
Infrastructure Assets	2,520,206		2,520,206	
Total Noncurrent Assets	13,998,448		13,998,448	
Total Assets	23,694,004	39,612	23,733,616	
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Revenue Bonds	195,000		195,000	
General Obligation Bonds	165,000		165,000	
Financing Obligations	4,830		4,830	
Total Current Liabilities	364,830		364,830	
Noncurrent Liabilities:	,		,	
Revenue Bonds	4,065,000		4,065,000	
General Obligation Bonds	3,585,000		3,585,000	
Financing Obligations	81,938		81,938	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,731,938		7,731,938	
Total Liabilities	8,096,768		8,096,768	
NET ASSETS				
Invested in Capital Assets,				
Net of Related Debt	5,901,680		5,901,680	
Restricted For:	2,701,000		2,201,000	
Capital Projects	675,417		675,417	
Permanent Fund	5,573,616		5,573,616	
Debt Service	12,600		12,600	
Unrestricted	3,433,923	39,612	3,473,535	
Total Net Assets	\$ 15,597,236	\$ 39,612	\$ 15,636,848	
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BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

			Program Revenues Receive			
Functions/Programs	1	Expenses		arges for ervices	G	Operating rants and ntributions
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities: General Government Protection to Persons and Property General Health and Sanitation Social Services Recreation and Culture Roads Debt Service	\$	2,721,688 2,029,672 189,046 444,996 248,656 626,417 654,461	\$	100,720 154,606 8,434 24,526	\$	886,198 418,768 1,312,739
Total Governmental Activities		6,914,936		288,286		2,617,705
Business-type Activities: Jail Canteen Total Business-type Activities		135,879 135,879		141,303 141,303		
Total Primary Government	\$	7,050,815	\$	429,589	\$	2,617,705

General Revenues:

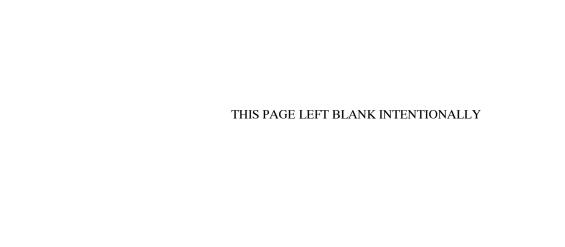
Taxes:

Real Property Taxes Personal Property Taxes Motor Vehicle Taxes Other Taxes Excess Fees Miscellaneous Revenues Accrued Interest Received Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning Net Assets - Ending

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Continued)

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

and Changes in Net Assets					
Pı	imary Governme	<u>nt</u>			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals			
\$ (1,734,770) (1,456,298) (180,612) (444,996) (224,130) 686,322 (654,461)	\$	\$ (1,734,770) (1,456,298) (180,612) (444,996) (224,130) 686,322 (654,461)			
(4,008,945)		(4,008,945)			
(4,008,945)	5,424 5,424 5,424	5,424 5,424 (4,003,521)			
956,390 77,656 215,075 2,073,536 125,379 379,858 422,272		956,390 77,656 215,075 2,073,536 125,379 379,858 422,272			
4,250,166 241,221 15,356,015	5,424 34,188	4,250,166 246,645 15,390,203			
\$ 15,597,236	\$ 39,612	\$ 15,636,848			



BOURBON COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2007

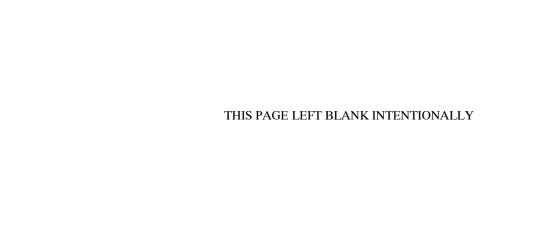
	General Fund		Road Fund		Jail Fund		John Marston ducational Fund
ASSETS	Ф. 2.22.22.4	φ.	100 551	ф	2 = 24	ф	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents -	\$ 2,302,234	\$	433,751	\$	2,701	\$	
Non-Expendable Trust							89,732
Bonds - Government							580,000
Bonds - Corporate							153,390
Bonds - Municipal							55,000
Mutual Funds - Fixed							235,685
Mutual Funds - Equity Mutual Funds - Taxable							
Common Stock							326,931
Common Stock							320,731
Total Assets	2,302,234		433,751	=	2,701		1,440,738
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	5,356		6,025		2,041		
Permanent Funds							1,440,738
Unreserved:	0 - 0-0						
General Fund	2,296,878		127 726		660		
Special Revenue Funds Capital Projects Fund			427,726		660		
Debt Service Fund							
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,302,234	\$	433,751	\$	2,701	\$	1,440,738

BOURBON COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2007 (Continued)

			Public operties	Public Properties			Non-			
	Clifton		rporation	Corporation		Major		Total		
(Gillespie		urthouse		Bond Proceeds Governn		•			
	Fund	Bo	nds Fund	Fund		Funds		Funds		
			_							
\$		\$	675,417	\$	12,600	\$	695,237	\$	4,121,940	
	47,262						138,334		275,328	
	681,900						702,540		1,964,440	
							173,727	327,117		
									55,000	
							680,721	916,400		
							852,900		852,900	
							216,392		216,392	
	639,102								966,033	
	1,368,264		675,417		12,600		3,459,851		9,695,556	
							216		13,638	
	1,368,264						2,764,614		5,573,616	
									2,296,878	
							695,021		1,123,407	
			675,417						675,417	
					12,600				12,600	
\$	1,368,264	\$	675,417	\$	12,600	\$	3,459,851	\$	9,695,556	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets:

Total Fund Balances	\$ 9,695,556
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement	
of Net Assets Are Different Because:	
Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities Are Not Financial Resources	
and Therefore Are Not Reported in the Funds.	17,158,896
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,160,448)
Long-term Debt Is Not Due and Payable in the Current Period and, Therefore, Is Not	
Reported in the Funds.	
Financing Obligations	(86,768)
Bonds	 (8,010,000)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 15,597,236



BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

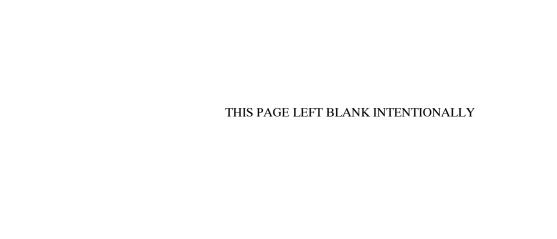
BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

		General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	John Marston Educational Fund
REVENUES					·
Taxes	\$	3,413,289	\$	\$	\$
Excess Fees		125,379			
Licenses and Permits		84,302			
Intergovernmental		622,941	1,204,015	358,232	
Charges for Services		19,720		31,073	
Miscellaneous		89,728	2,565	18,418	43,930
Interest		115,416	26,302	1,360	55,197
Total Revenues		4,470,775	1,232,882	409,083	99,127
EXPENDITURES					
General Government		1,163,452			
Protection to Persons and Property		965,460		901,101	
General Health and Sanitation		160,708	28,338		
Social Services		224,941			8,572
Recreation and Culture		274,856			
Roads			446,790		
Debt Service		40,668			
Capital Projects			635,617		
Administration		709,400	168,156	219,054	
Total Expenditures		3,539,485	1,278,901	1,120,155	8,572
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other					
Financing Sources (Uses)		931,290	 (46,019)	(711,072)	90,555
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Bond Issuance					
Discount on Bond Issuance					
Payment to Escrow Agent for Refunding	1.5	•			
Payment to Escrow Account from 2000 Bo	na Fi	ind		600,000	
Transfers From Other Funds		(721 121)		699,000	(40.106)
Transfers To Other Funds		(721,121)	 	600,000	(48,106)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(721,121)		699,000	(48,106)
Net Change in Fund Balances		210,169	(46,019)	(12,072)	42,449
Fund Balances - Beginning		2,092,065	 479,770	14,773	1,398,289
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	2,302,234	\$ 433,751	\$ 2,701	\$ 1,440,738

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Continued)

	Clifton Gilles pie Fund	Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund	Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund	Non- Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$		\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,413,289
		•	•	•	125,379
					84,302
				554,774	2,739,962
			105,487	,	156,280
	39,469		,	126,050	320,160
	48,308	48,005	6,952	120,732	422,272
-	87,777	48,005	112,439	801,556	7,261,644
		2,965,991	123,239	263 48,058	4,252,945 1,914,619
					189,046
	3,205			208,278	444,996
					274,856
					446,790
		129,772	171,019		341,459
				50,000	685,617
			5,000	393,190	1,494,800
	3,205	3,095,763	299,258	699,789	10,045,128
	84,572	(3,047,758)	(186,819)	101,767	(2,783,484)
		3,750,000	4,260,000		8,010,000
		(48,946)	(34,150)		(83,096)
		, ,	(4,143,837)		(4,143,837)
			(180,899)		(180,899)
		22,121	•	151,571	872,692
	(49,618)			(53,847)	(872,692)
	(49,618)	3,723,175	(98,886)	97,724	3,602,168
	34,954	675,417	(285,705)	199,491	818,684
	1,333,310	ф. <i>с</i> =т =	298,305	3,260,360	8,876,872
\$	1,368,264	\$ 675,417	\$ 12,600	\$ 3,459,851	\$ 9,695,556



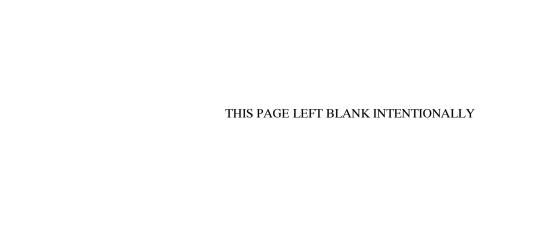
BOURBON COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	818,684
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities Are Different Because:		
Governmental Funds Report Capital Outlays as Expenditures. However, in the		
Statement of Activities the Cost of those Assets Is Allocated Over Their		
Estimated Useful Lives and Reported as Depreciation Expense.		
Capital Outlay		3,831,707
Depreciation Expense		(494,000)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, financing obligations)		
provides current financial resources to government funds while		
Lease and Bond Principal Payments Are Expensed in the Governmental Funds		
as a Use of Current Financial Resources. These transactions, however, have no		
effect on net assets.		
Bond Proceeds	(3	8,010,000)
Financing Obligations Principal Payments		4,830
Bond Principal Payments		175,000
Payments to Escrow for Refunding Amount		3,915,000
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	241,221



BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

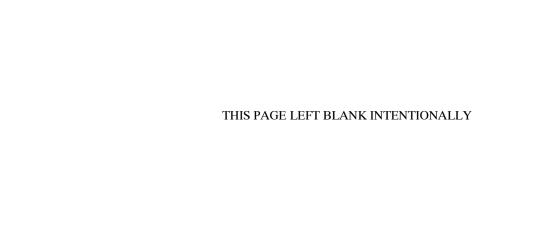
June 30, 2007

		ness-Type activity		
		Enterprise Fund		
	Jail Cantee Fund			
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	39,612		
Total Assets		39,612		
Net Assets				
Unrestricted		39,612		
Total Net Assets	\$	39,612		

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS -PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS -PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Business-Type Activity
	Enterprise Fund
	Jail Canteen <u>Fund</u>
Revenues	
Total Revenues	141,303
Expenses	
Total Expenses	135,879
Operating (Loss)	5,424
Change In Net Assets	5,424
Total Net Assets - Beginning	34,188
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$ 39,612



BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

BOURBON COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

		Business-Type Activity		
	E	nterprise Fund		
		Jail Canteen Fund		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
and/or Noncapital Financing Activities				
Revenues	\$	141,303		
Expenditures		(135,879)		
Net Increase in Cash and Cash				
Equivalents		5,424		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1, 2006		34,188		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30, 2007	\$	39,612		

INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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BOURBON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2007

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The county presents its government-wide and fund financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets among other items are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances).

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the county to report capital assets and infrastructure; however, the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

B. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Bourbon County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the fiscal court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. The county has no discretely presented component units.

Blended Component Units

The following legally separate organization provides its services exclusively to the primary government, and the fiscal court is able to impose its will on this organization. This organization's balances and transactions are reported as though they are part of the county's primary government using the blending method.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Reporting Entity (Continued)

Blended Component Units (Continued)

Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation

The Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation cannot be sued in its own name without recourse to the Bourbon County Fiscal Court, which appoints a voting majority consisting of fiscal court members and the County Attorney. The fiscal court is able to impose its will on the Corporation, as the Corporation is created solely for the benefit of the fiscal court per KRS 58.180 to act as an agent in the acquisition and financing of any public project. The fiscal court has access to the Corporation's resources, is legally obligated to finance the debts of or provide financial support to the Corporation. The Corporation is financially accountable to the fiscal court. This component unit is blended within the financial statements of the county.

C. Bourbon County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Bourbon County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Bourbon County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and modified cash basis of accounting and report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: I) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Generally, and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) September 15, due at discount November 1, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1, following the assessment and subject to lien and sale February 1, following the delinquency date.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary funds) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The fiscal court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

Governmental Funds

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current economic measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the Fiscal Court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck license distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

John Marston Educational Fund - This fund was established by the will and codicil of John Marston. The will imposed that the funds be held in perpetuity, which means that the original principal amount remain intact. The primary purpose of this fund is to account for income generated by the principal. The income less applicable administrative costs is to be spent for educational scholarships. The county has a committee, appointed by the County Judge/Executive, that decides how the money shall be disbursed based on applications received by the County Judge/Executive's office.

Clifton Gillespie Fund - This fund was established by the will and codicil of Clifton Gillespie. The will imposed that the funds be held in perpetuity, which means that the original principal amount remain intact. The primary purpose of this fund is to provide financial assistance with hospitals to indigent residents of Bourbon County. The County Judge/Executive decides who shall receive assistance from this fund by applications submitted. Each eligible person is limited to \$2,000.

Public Properties Corporation Courthouse Bonds Fund - The Public Properties Corporation Fund accounts for the activities of the Public Properties Corporation, a blended component unit of the county. The Public Properties Corporation issued debt to complete renovations on the courthouse. The Department for Local Government does not require the fiscal court to report or budget these funds.

Public Properties Corporation Bond Proceeds Fund - The Public Properties Corporation Fund accounts for the activities of the Public Properties Corporation, a blended component unit of the county. The Public Properties Corporation issued debt to construct/finance a judicial center. The Department for Local Government does not require the fiscal court to report or budget these funds.

The primary government also has the following non-major funds: Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, State Grant Fund, Wright House Fund, Phase I Fund, Health and Welfare Fund, Educational Trust Checking Fund, E.M. Costello Fund, Garth Fund, Thomas Costello Fund, Hamilton Fund, Robert Meteer Fund, Lucy Anderson Fund, Harrell-Kennedy Fund, Elaine Hinkle Fund, Lou Redmon Fund, Howard Forquer Fund, May Goff Fund, Talbott Clay Fund, Frances Champ Fund, FM Gillespie Fund and the Ella Davis Fund. These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the county's enterprise funds are charges to inmates for sales in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

The government has elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements or Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) specifically adopts such FASB Statements or Interpretations.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Proprietary Funds (Continued)

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Jail Canteen Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, non-depreciable land improvements, depreciable land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction In Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

	italization hreshold	Useful Life (Years)		
	 iii esiioid	(Tears)		
Land Improvements	\$ 25,000	10-60		
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$ 25,000	10-75		
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 2,500	3-25		
Vehicles	\$ 2,500	3-25		
Infrastructure	\$ 2,500	10-50		

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes, and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent fiscal court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by the fiscal court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the fiscal court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the fiscal court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer. Formal budgets are not adopted for the Educational Trust Funds or the Jail Canteen Fund.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Educational Trust Funds or the Jail Canteen Fund to be budgeted because the fiscal court does not approve expenses from these funds.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Related Organization and Joint Venture

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's governing board. Based on these criteria, the Judy Water Association is considered a related organization of Bourbon County Fiscal Court.

A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility is a joint venture. Based upon these criteria, the Paris-Bourbon County Economic Development Authority is considered a joint venture of the Bourbon County Fiscal Court.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

A. Deposits

The primary government maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2007, the County had the following investments:

Cash and Investments by Type

I. Cash	 Cost
Cash	\$ 2,079
Money Market	243,249
Certificate of Deposit	 30,000
Total Cash	\$ 275,328

Note 2. **Deposits and Investments (Continued)**

B. Investments (Continued)

II. Investments Cost												
	<1 Year			1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		20 Years	> 20 Years	
Fixed Income Investments:												
Corporate Bonds	\$	24,395	\$	177,785	\$	124,938	\$		\$		\$	
Government Bonds				1,712,026		136,038		88,078		83,297		
Other Bonds				290,481								
Total:	\$	24,395	\$	2,180,292	\$	260,976	\$	88,078	\$	83,297	\$	
Other Investments:		Cost	_									
Common Stock	\$	966,033	-									
Mutual Funds		1,695,217										
Total:		2,661,250										
	===		=									
Total Investments	\$	5,298,288	-									

Interest Rate Risk. The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits its investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to losses arising from changes in interest rates.

Credit Risk. KRS 66.480 limits the County's investments in the following:

- Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations subject to repurchase agreements, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the United States or its agencies and obligations of any corporation of the United States Government.
- Certificates of Deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or similar entity.
- Uncollateralized certificates of deposit issued by any bank or savings and loan institution rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency.
- Bankers' acceptances for bank's rate in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency.
- Commercial paper rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized agency.
- Bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state and of its agencies and instrumentalities.
- Securities issued by a state or local government, or any instrumentality of agency thereof, in the United States and rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency.
- Shares of mutual funds meeting specific characteristics outlined in the statute shall be eligible investments.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

B. Investments (Continued)

Also, the County is limited to investing no more than 20% in any one of four specifically mentioned investments as allowed by KRS 66.480. The County had no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. In general, certificates of deposit are not subject to investment credit risk. See the chart below for credit ratings for each individual investment type.

Investments and Credit Ratings

	 AAA AA		В	Unrated			Cost		
Fixed Income Investments:									
Corporate Bonds	\$	\$	327,118	\$	\$		\$	327,118	
Government Bonds	2,019,439							2,019,439	
Other Bonds	290,481							290,481	
Common Stock				966,033				966,033	
Mutual Funds						1,695,217		1,695,217	
Total Investments	\$ 2,309,920	\$	327,118	\$ 966,033	\$	1,695,217	\$	5,298,288	

Concentration of Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the County's investment in a single issuer. See the chart below for investments that exceed five percent or more of the total investments for the County.

Concentration of Credit Risk:		Cost	Concentration %
Fixed Income Investments:			
Corporate Bonds	\$	327,118	6%
Government Bonds		2,019,439	38%
Other Bonds		290,481	5%
Common Stock		966,033	18%
Mutual Funds		1,695,217	32%
Total:	\$	5,298,288	100%

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments held in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2007, the County's investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Note 3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

	Reporting Entity								
	Beginning			Ending					
Primary Government:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance					
Governmental Activities:									
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:									
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 856,877	\$	\$	\$ 856,877					
Total Capital Assets Not Being									
Depreciated	856,877			856,877					
				·					
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:									
Buildings	7,877,818	3,059,631		10,937,449					
Other Equipment	1,180,295	76,006		1,256,301					
Vehicles and Equipment	1,181,040	3,900		1,184,940					
Infrastructure	2,231,159	692,170		2,923,329					
Total Capital Assets Being									
Depreciated	12,470,312	3,831,707		16,302,019					
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:									
Buildings	(1,120,726)	(175,256)		(1,295,982)					
Other Equipment	(487,012)	(105,558)		(592,570)					
Vehicles and Equipment	(801,753)	(67,020)		(868,773)					
Infrastructure	(256,957)	(146,166)		(403,123)					
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,666,448)	(494,000)		(3,160,448)					
Total Capital Assets, Being									
Depreciated, Net	9,803,864	3,337,707		13,141,571					
Governmental Activities Capital									
Assets, Net	\$ 10,660,741	\$ 3,337,707	\$ 0	\$ 13,998,448					

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 124,622
Protection to Persons and Property	167,873
Recreation and Culture	11,475
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets	190,030
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 494,000

The county has elected not to report infrastructure assets retroactively; therefore, only infrastructure costs incurred since implementation of GASB 34 in fiscal year 2004 to present are reflected as a capital asset. Future infrastructure asset expenditures will be capitalized and expensed according to the capitalization policy adopted by the county.

Note 4. Short-term Debt

In July 2006, Bourbon County participated in the Kentucky Association of Counties Kentucky Advance Revenue Program by issuing a note in the amount of \$1,494,750, with principal being due in January 2007. While the county did not use the borrowed funds in order to meet current General Fund expenses, they were able to reinvest the funds and receive net interest earnings from the Kentucky Association of Counties Kentucky Advance Revenue Program of \$10,214.

	Begin	ning			Enc	ling
	Balance		Additions	Reductions	Balance	
Governmental Activities: Kentucky Advance Revenue Program	\$	0	\$ 1,494,750	\$1,494,750	\$	0
Governmental Activities Short-term Liabilities	\$	0	\$ 1,494,750	\$ 1,494,750	\$	0

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Promissory Term Note Agreement

During fiscal year ended June 30, 1998, the Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation entered into a promissory term note agreement with Community Ventures Corporation for the purchase and renovation of a manufacturing facility. The Public Properties Corporation was obligated to pay \$131,500 in principal payments over seven years, beginning in 1997 and ending in 2004. On November 15, 2004, the Public Properties Corporation refinanced this promissory term note, with an obligation to pay \$98,656 in principal payments over sixty (60) months, beginning December 15, 2004, with a balloon payment scheduled to be made at the end of the note. As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding principal balance of this note was \$86,768.

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	P	rincipal		nterest			
2008		5,141		5,277			
2009		5,472		4,946			
2010		76,155		1,959			
Totals	\$	86,768	\$	12,182			

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000 (Court Facilities Project)

On August 1, 2000, the Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation issued bonds, Series 2000, in the amount of \$4,705,000, for the purpose of constructing a circuit and district courts facility. Principal payments were made annually on February 1, and interest on the bonds was payable on February 1 and August 1. Interest of \$105,487 was paid in accordance with the amortization schedule.

On December 1, 2006, the county signed an agreement to defease these bonds with First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds. The scheduled payment was made on February 1, 2007, consisting of a principal payment of \$175,000 and scheduled interest of \$105,487, leaving an outstanding principal balance of \$3,915,000. On December 21, 2006, these bonds were defeased with First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2006, leaving no ending balance to be reported as of June 30, 2007.

C. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 (Court Facilities Project)

On December 1, 2006, the Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation issued First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2006, in the amount of \$4,260,000 for the purpose of the defeasance of the 2000 Series Bonds, along with paying the associated costs of issuing the bond. Of this amount, \$4,174,938 was placed in an escrow account to pay the 2000 bonds upon eligible maturity (beginning on or after February 1, 2011). Principal and interest payments are due February 1, beginning in 2008, and interest, which varies from 3.4% to 3.95%, is payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1, beginning February 1, 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the principal balance was \$4,260,000.

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		Principal		Interest			
2008	\$	195,000	\$	156,980			
2009		230,000		150,350			
2010		235,000		142,530			
2011		245,000		134,540			
2012		255,000		125,964			
2013-2017		1,415,000		488,026			
2018-2022		1,685,000		202,020			
Totals	\$	4,260,000	\$	1,400,410			

On December 1, 2006, Bourbon County entered into a lease agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), which states that AOC agrees to pay 100% of the debt service requirements. The lease does not require Bourbon County to make any rental payments toward the project; however, Bourbon County is obligated to provide operation, maintenance, insurance and repair of the project.

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

D. General Obligation Public Project Bonds, Series 2006 (Courthouse Renovations I)

On October 1, 2006, the Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation issued \$2,000,000 of General Obligation Public Project Bonds, Series 2006, for the purpose of renovating the courthouse. Principal payments are due biannually on August 1, beginning in 2007, and interest, which varies from 3.5% to 3.75%, is payable semi-annually on August 1 and February 1, beginning on February 1, 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding principal balance was \$2,000,000.

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		Principal		Interest			
		_					
2008	\$	165,000	\$	65,970			
2009		175,000		62,907			
2010		180,000		56,695			
2011		185,000		50,308			
2012		195,000		43,658			
2013-2017		1,100,000		105,163			
Totals	\$	2,000,000	\$	384,701			

E. General Obligation Public Project Bonds, Series 2007 (Courthouse Renovations II)

On February 1, 2007, the Bourbon County Public Properties Corporation issued \$1,750,000 in General Obligation Public Project Bonds, Series 2007, for the purpose of paying additional costs relating to courthouse renovations. Principal payments are due annually on February 1, beginning in 2008, and interest, which varies from 3.625% to 3.85%, is payable semi-annually on August 1 and February 1, beginning August 1, 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the outstanding principal balance was \$1,750,000.

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30,	I	Principal]	Interest		
2008	\$	60,000	\$	66,194		
2009		65,000		64,018		
2010		65,000		61,662		
2011		65,000		59,290		
2012		70,000		56,918		
2013-2017		385,000		244,530		
2018-2022		465,000		165,610		
2023-2027		575,000		68,338		
Totals	\$	1,750,000	\$	786,560		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

F. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2007, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds General Obligation Bonds	\$ 4,090,000	\$ 4,260,000 3,750,000	\$ (4,090,000)	\$ 4,260,000 3,750,000	\$ 195,000 165,000
Financing Obligations	91,598		(4,830)	86,768	4,830
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 4,181,598	\$ 8,010,000	\$ (4,094,830)	\$ 8,096,768	\$ 364,830

Note 6. Interest On Long-term Debt and Financing Obligations

Debt Service on the Statement of Activities includes \$5,588 in interest on financing obligations and \$210,974 in interest on bonds.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System

The county has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.19 percent. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 28.21 percent. These actuarially determined rates are established and amended by the Board of Trustees of the system and were equal to the required contribution for the year. The contribution requirements and the amounts contributed to CERS were \$225,179, \$282,246, and \$345,324, respectively for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement System, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124 or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

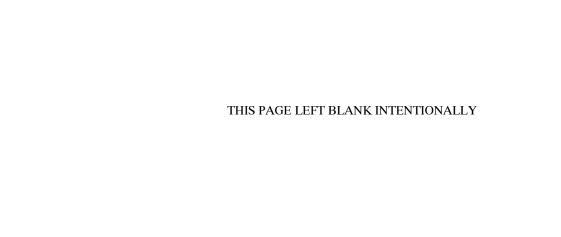
Note 8. Deferred Compensation

The Bourbon County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate. These deferred compensation plans permit all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing Kentucky Public Employees Deferred Compensation Authority at 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at 502-573-7925.

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, Bourbon County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.



BOURBON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

BOURBON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	GENERAL FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
DEVIENTIES		Original		Final		Basis)		Negative)
REVENUES	ď	2.075.420	ď	2.075.420	¢	2 412 200	ď	427.960
Taxes Excess Fees	\$	2,975,420	\$	2,975,420	\$	3,413,289	\$	437,869
Licenses and Permits		24,065 53,600		508,952 53,600		125,379 84,302		(383,573) 30,702
Intergovernmental Revenue		5,047,204		5,056,706		622,941		(4,433,765)
Charges for Services		15,000		15,000		19,720		4,720
Miscellaneous		107,825		116,328		89,728		(26,600)
Interest		40,000		40,000		115,416		75,416
Total Revenues		8,263,114		8,766,006		4,470,775		(4,295,231)
Total Revenues		6,203,114		3,700,000		4,470,773		(4,293,231)
EXPENDITURES								
General Government		2,717,706		3,179,156		1,163,452		2,015,704
Protection to Persons and Property		1,341,036		1,380,524		965,460		415,064
General Health and Sanitation		2,623,788		2,625,823		160,707		2,465,116
Social Services		331,856		359,861		224,941		134,920
Recreation and Culture		637,167		668,189		274,856		393,333
Debt Service		10,419		72,790		62,789		10,001
Administration		1,757,321		1,635,842		709,401		926,441
Total Expenditures		9,419,293		9,922,185		3,561,606		6,360,579
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)		(1,156,179)		(1,156,179)		909,169		2,065,348
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers To Other Funds		(843,821)		(843,821)		(699,000)		144,821
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(843,821)		(843,821)		(699,000)		144,821
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(2,000,000)		(2,000,000)		210,169		2,210,169
Fund Balance - Beginning		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,092,065		92,065

0 \$ 2,302,234

2,302,234

Fund Balance - Ending

BOURBON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Continued)

	ROAD FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Fir	iance with al Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Basis)	(1	Negative)
REVENUES	_		_		_		_	
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	837,986	\$	1,162,986	\$	1,204,015	\$	41,029
Miscellaneous		250		250		2,565		2,315
Interest		9,000		9,000		26,302		17,302
Total Revenues		847,236		1,172,236		1,232,882		60,646
EXPENDITURES								
General Health and Sanitation		41,590		41,590		28,338		13,252
Roads		718,061		722,521		446,790		275,731
Capital Projects		300,000		649,669		635,617		14,052
Administration		337,585		308,456		168,156		140,300
Total Expenditures		1,397,236		1,722,236		1,278,901		443,335
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)		(550,000)		(550,000)		(46,019)		503,981
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers From Other Funds		100,000		100,000				(100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		100,000		100,000				(100,000)
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(450,000)		(450,000)		(46,019)		403,981
Fund Balance - Beginning		450,000		450,000		479,770		29,770
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	433,751	\$	433,751

BOURBON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Continued)

	JAIL FUND							
		Budgeted Original	Amo	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	387,885	\$	387,885	\$	358,232	\$	(29,653)
Charges for Services		31,000		31,000		31,073		73
Miscellaneous		22,500		22,500		18,418		(4,082)
Interest		700		700		1,360		660
Total Revenues		442,085		442,085		409,083		(33,002)
EXPENDITURES								
Protection to Persons and Property		927,018		958,489		901,101		57,388
Administration		259,488		228,017		219,054		8,963
Total Expenditures		1,186,506		1,186,506		1,120,155		66,351
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other		(744 421)		(744 421)		(711.072)		22.240
Financing Sources (Uses)		(744,421)		(744,421)		(711,072)		33,349
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers From Other Funds		743,821		743,821		699,000		(44,821)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		743,821		743,821		699,000		(44,821)
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(600)		(600)		(12,072)		(11,472)
Fund Balance - Beginning		600		600		14,773		14,173
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	2,701	\$	2,701

BOURBON COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2007

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 2. Reconciliation Of Actual Operating Revenues And Expenditures To Required Supplementary Information

Actual operating expenditures of the General Fund reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances is \$22,121 less than on the General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule in the Required Supplementary Information. This is due to a reclassification for a transfer out of the General Fund for an interest payment for the Bourbon County Public Properties Courthouse Bonds Fund.

Total other financing sources (uses) of the General Fund reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances is \$22,121 more than that on the General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule in the Required Supplementary Information. This is the result of a reclassification for a transfer out of the General Fund for an interest payment for the Bourbon County Public Properties Courthouse Bonds Fund.

BOURBON COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2007

	Local Government Economic Assistance Fund		State Grant Fund		Wright House Fund		Phase I Fund		Health and Welfare Fund	
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents - Non-Expendable Trust Bonds - Government Bonds - Corporate Mutual Funds - Fixed Mutual Funds - Equity Mutual Funds - Taxable	\$	91,961	\$		\$	15,398	\$	221,441	\$	20,447
Total Assets		91,961				15,398	_	221,441		20,447
FUND BALANCES Reserved: Encumbrances Permanent Funds Unreserved: Special Revenue Funds		216 91,745				15,398		221,441		20,447
Total Fund Balances	\$	91,961	\$	0	\$	15,398	\$	221,441	\$	20,447

BOURBON COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information June 30, 2007 (Continued)

36,102 \$ 122,393 \$

\$ 345,990 \$

Educational Trust Checking Fund	E.M. Costello Fund	Garth Fund	Thomas Costello Fund	Hamilton Fund	Robert Meteer Fund	Lucy Anderson Fund
\$ 345,990	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	36,102	6,083 116,310	212 5,313	425 10,623	36,760 156,196 100,000 105,000 387,882	23,866 49,500 80,622 120,000 140,102
345,990	36,102	122,393	5,525	11,048	785,838	414,090
345,990	36,102	122,393	5,525	11,048	785,838	414,090

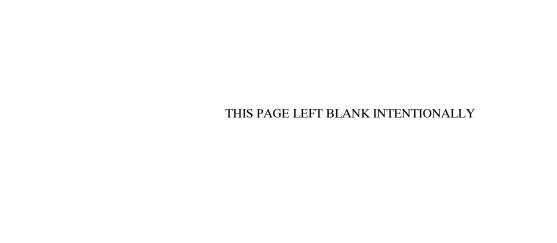
5,525 \$ 11,048 \$ 785,838 \$ 414,090

BOURBON COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information June 30, 2007 (Continued)

	Harrell- Kennedy Fund	Elaine Hinkle Fund	Lou Redmon Fund	Howard Forquer Fund	May Goff Fund
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents -					
Non-Expendable Trust	536	676	1,465	13,165	1,483
Bonds - Government				146,207	
Bonds - Corporate				49,332	
Mutual Funds - Fixed	17,306	6,578	11,975	390,240	24,000
Mutual Funds - Equity	15,991	19,693	17,169		31,748
Mutual Funds - Taxable			3,389		5,648
Total Assets	33,833	26,947	33,998	598,944	62,879
FUND BALANCES					
Reserved:					
Encumbrances					
Permanent Funds	33,833	26,947	33,998	598,944	62,879
Unreserved:					
Special Revenue Funds					
Total Fund Balances	\$ 33,833	\$ 26,947	\$ 33,998	\$ 598,944	\$ 62,879

BOURBON COUNTY
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
Other Supplementary Information
June 30, 2007
(Continued)

 Γalbott Clay Fund	Frances Champ Fund	champ Gilles pie		Ella Davis Fund		Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	
\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	695,237
8,372	4,145		38,620		2,526		138,334
39,050	49,159		64,455		29,625		702,540
			24,395				173,727
45,000							680,721
150,079			76,967		33,371		852,900
67,253							216,392
309,754	53,304		204,437		65,522		3,459,851
							216
309,754	53,304		204,437		65,522		2,764,614
							695,021
\$ 309,754	\$ 53,304	\$	204,437	\$	65,522	\$	3,459,851



BOURBON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	E	Local overnment conomic ssistance Fund		State Grant Fund	Wright House Fund	J	Phase I Fund
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental	\$	108,724	\$		\$	\$	446,050
Miscellaneous					6,000		
Interest		3,198			 49		14,245
Total Revenues		111,922			 6,049		460,295
EXPENDITURES							
General Government					263		
Protection to Persons and Property		48,058					
Social Services							
Capital Projects		50,000					
Administration							393,190
Total Expenditures		98,058			 263		393,190
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other		12.064			7 7 0 (C7 105
Financing Sources (Uses)		13,864	. —		 5,786		67,105
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfer To Other Funds							
Transfers From Other Funds							
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)					 		
Net Change in Fund Balances		13,864			5,786		67,105
Fund Balances - Beginning		78,097			 9,612		154,336
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	91,961	\$	0	\$ 15,398	\$	221,441

lealth and Welfare Fund	Educational Trust Checking Fund	E.M. Costello Fund	Garth Fund	Thomas Costello Fund	Hamilton Fund
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5,000		1,675			
405	1,396	2,248	7,751	425	850
 5,405	1,396	3,923	7,751	425	850
2,082	172,369	1,814	266	123	180
2,082	172,369	1,814	266	123	180
3,323	(170,973)	2,109	7,485	302	670
	151,571	(2,183)	(1,610)	(148)	(360)
	151,571	(2,183)	(1,610)	(148)	(360)
3,323 17,124	(19,402) 365,392	(74) 36,176	5,875 116,518	154 5,371	310 10,738
\$ 20,447	\$ 345,990	\$ 36,102	\$ 122,393	\$ 5,525	\$ 11,048

	Robert Meteer	A	Lucy nderson		arrell - ennedy	Ðaine Hinkle
	 Fund		Fund]	Fund	Fund
REVENUES						
Intergovernmental	\$	\$		\$		\$
Miscellaneous	53,831		6,611		466	1,329
Interest	28,037		14,203		1,212	 653
Total Revenues	81,868		20,814		1,678	 1,982
EXPENDITURES						
General Government						
Protection to Persons and Property						
Social Services	18,454		4,410		400	100
Capital Projects						
Administration						
Total Expenditures	18,454		4,410		400	 100
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over						
Expenditures Before Other						
Financing Sources (Uses)	 63,414		16,404		1,278	 1,882
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfer To Other Funds			(13,538)		(995)	(531)
Transfers From Other Funds			, ,		, ,	` ′
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(13,538)		(995)	(531)
Net Change in Fund Balances	63,414		2,866		283	1,351
Fund Balances - Beginning	722,424		411,224		33,550	25,596
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 785,838	\$	414,090	\$	33,833	\$ 26,947

Lou Redmon Fund	Howard Forquer Fund	Goff and	 Talbott Clay Fund	(rances Champ Fund	G	FM Filles pie Fund	 Ella Davis Fund
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$
169	21,873	1,128	13,192		2		13,896	878
1,202	17,885	 2,133	11,193		4,195		7,265	2,187
 1,371	 39,758	3,261	 24,385		4,197		21,161	3,065
420	2 (22	41.5	1.770		270		1 171	412
430	3,622	415	1,770		270		1,161	412
430	3,622	415	1,770		270		1,161	412
 941	 36,136	 2,846	 22,615		3,927		20,000	 2,653
(745)	(16,443)	(1,883)	(6,386)				(6,402)	(2,623)
(745)	(16,443)	(1,883)	(6,386)				(6,402)	(2,623)
 196 33,802	19,693 579,251	963 61,916	 16,229 293,525		3,927 49,377		13,598 190,839	30 65,492
\$ 33,998	\$ 598,944	\$ 62,879	\$ 309,754	\$	53,304	\$	204,437	\$ 65,522

	Total Non-Major Governmenta Funds		
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$	554,774	
Miscellaneous		126,050	
Interest		120,732	
Total Revenues		801,556	
EXPENDITURES			
General Government		263	
Protection to Persons and Property		48,058	
Social Services		208,278	
Capital Projects		50,000	
Administration		393,190	
Total Expenditures		699,789	
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other			
•		101,767	
Financing Sources (Uses)		101,707	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfer To Other Funds		(53,847)	
Transfers From Other Funds		151,571	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		97,724	
Net Change in Fund Balances		199,491	
Fund Balances - Beginning		3,260,360	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	3,459,851	
I und Dalances - Lituing	Ψ	الان,001	

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Donnie Foley, Bourbon County Judge/Executive Members of the Bourbon County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bourbon County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 28, 2008 wherein we issued a disclaimer of opinion on the business-type activities and the jail canteen fund due to the lack of adequate documentation maintained by the former Jailer. Bourbon County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Bourbon County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Bourbon County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Bourbon County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comments and recommendations to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.





Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Accounts Receivable Of Jail Inmate Fees Should Be Properly Accounted For

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Bourbon County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and which is described in the accompanying comments and recommendations.

• Income From Inmates And Jail Canteen Revenues And Expenses Should Be Properly Accounted For And Reported

Management's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying comments and recommendations. We did not audit the responses, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Bourbon County Fiscal Court and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

BOURBON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

BOURBON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Income From Inmates And Jail Canteen Revenues And Expenses Should Be Properly Accounted For And Reported

The former Jailer was responsible for collecting certain monies in the course of his elected position. During the audit, we noted that the former Jailer did not prepare or present a financial statement to the Fiscal Court for the Jail Canteen Fund as required by KRS 441.135. Auditors were also unable to obtain daily check out sheets, receipts ledgers, disbursements ledgers, supporting documentation for disbursements, and bank reconciliations for the Jail Canteen Fund. Unless otherwise specified by statute, the handling of these funds should be in accordance with the requirements for handling all county funds as prescribed by the state local finance officer pursuant to KRS 68.210.

Based on these findings and the responsibility of the Jailer to collect and account for Jail Canteen monies, we recommend the following guidelines for minimum accounting and reporting standards:

- Utilize the cash basis of accounting.
- Maintain the Jail Canteen for the benefit of prisoners lodged in the jail.
- Ensure all profits from the Jail Canteen are used for allowable expenses that are for the benefit and to enhance the well being of the prisoners. Allowable expenses shall include but not be limited to recreational, vocational, and medical purposes.
- The Jailer should implement and follow the fee schedule adopted by the Fiscal Court for assessing fees to inmates housed at the jail. This fee schedule should be consistently applied to all inmates.
- The Jailer should maintain an "inmates account" to identify fees charged to the inmates that were not paid. This minimum information should list the name, admission number, admission date, cash deposited at admission, dates of deposits, dates of withdrawals, and balance or amount due at release.
- Maintain supporting documentation for all disbursements from the Jail Canteen.
- Issue pre-numbered three part receipt forms for all receipts and account for the numerical sequence of all receipts issued.
- Batch daily receipts and agree to daily cash checkout sheet and daily bank deposits.
- Prepare monthly bank reconciliations.
- Maintain receipts and disbursements ledgers. Reconcile to the bank on a monthly basis and reconcile any differences immediately.
- Prepare and present the annual Jail Canteen financial statement to the County Treasurer.

We recommend the Fiscal Court and Jailer implement policies and procedures to ensure that income from inmates and the canteen is properly and consistently collected, receipted and deposited into an official bank account and that the accounting documentation and financial statement requirements outlined above are being met by the Jailer at all times in order to be in compliance with KRS 68.210 and KRS 441.135 in the future.

OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE: At our 6/12/08 fiscal court meeting, we will by court order require a detailed reporting of all receipts and expenditures of the jail's canteen (commissary) fund. Beginning with July 1, 2008 we will ask for a monthly reporting to the fiscal court.

BOURBON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Accounts Receivable Of Jail Inmate Fees Should Be Properly Accounted For

Based on review of the Bourbon County Detention Center Policy and Procedure Manual, it appears that a policy and plan for collection of inmate accounts receivables is in place. However, financial records to substantiate accounts receivable were not available for the audit period. Also, monitoring of accounts receivable balances or collections of accounts receivable is not done by the fiscal court.

Based on this, we recommend the fiscal court and Jailer implement policies and procedures to ensure accounts receivable from inmates are maintained and collected. These policies and procedures should include but not be limited to:

- Policies and procedures to track and collect accounts receivable from inmates.
- A formal collection process, i.e. turn over to County Attorney, contract with a collection agency, or designate a staff member to actively attempt collection.
- Accounts receivable records maintenance and collection of amounts due from returning former inmates.
- Monitoring accounts receivable balances and implementing a policy with regard to aging of accounts receivable and subsequent write off of uncollectible accounts.

OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE: A monthly detailed report of inmate receivables will be required of any outstanding fees owed to the county; therefore a listing can be presented to the County Attorney for collection.

PRIOR YEAR COMMENTS

- Income From Inmates And Jail Canteen Revenues And Expenses Should Be Properly Accounted For And Reported This comment has not been corrected and is repeated in current year.
- Accounts Receivable Of Jail Inmate Fees Should Be Properly Accounted For This comment has not been corrected and is repeated in current year.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BOURBON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

CERTIFICATON OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BOURBON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

The Bourbon County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended, as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Name

Judge Executive

County Treasurer